

1901. N ARMS AGAINST NEGROES.

One Colored Man Killed and Another Reported Hanged in Texas.

LONGVIEW, Texas, Sept. 29.—News has reached here of a race riot at Hallville, in Harrison County. A party of white men last night whipped a negro so severely that he died. They then attempted to break into the house of another negro, who shot and instantly killed Julian Atwood. Armed citizens have been searching for Tom Walker, who is charged with the shooting, and late reports say that he has been hanged. The trouble arose over crop mortgages. It is said that the negroes secured advances on their crops and then refused to fulfill the contracts.

LOUISIANA RACE WAR IS ENDED

Two Whites and Fifteen Negroes Dead as Result of the Conflict.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Two whites and fifteen negroes lost their lives in the race war in Washington parish yesterday in addition a dozen or more persons were wounded, some seriously. The dead, so far as known, are as follows:

SEAL, JOSEPH, of Varando, La.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES THOMAS, of Varando, La.
CONNOLLY, REV. ALEXANDER, colored, pastor of Duncan Chapel.
DAVIS, MARY, daughter of Rev. Alexander Connolly.
LOTT, CREAR.
PETERS, JULIA.
PETERS, MELLON.
TONY, AMY.
DUNCAN, LEWIS.
PARKER, THOMAS.
BEVERLY, KID.

Of these all but the first two were negroes. Governor Hoard was advised by Sheriff Simmons to-day that the disorder had ceased and the order for troops to be sent to Balltown was countermanded.

NEGROES MOBBED BY ROUGHS.

Riotous Deeds of Hoodlums at Fairmount Park, Indianapolis.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.] INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The riotous gang known as the Bungaloos, which has defied police authorities for several years occasionally running amuck and usually singling out negroes for attack, gathered in force to-night at Fairview Park, five miles distant from the city, and compelled every negro to flee for his life.

There were a number of assaults, and one negro named Harris, who refused to leave when ordered, was knocked down with a boulder and his arm was broken. The park is controlled by the street car company, which summoned the city police, securing a captain and ten patrolmen, besides several detectives. Four Bungaloos were arrested, said to be ringleaders in the raids.

Several thousand people were at the park, and the excitement was intense until the arrival of the police. In a similar riot several weeks ago six shots were fired and one white man was badly injured by a bullet

KILLED IN RACE WAR

Three Whites and Ten Negroes Are Slain in Conflict in Louisiana.

E BY BULLET AND FIRE

Men Are Shot Down and Three Women Are Roasted to Death in a House.

BURNING OF BLACK IS CAUSE

Threats of Colored Men to Lynch One of Their Race Who Was Forced to Ignite Pyre Leads to Outbreak in Washington Parish.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—A fight between the races which has resulted in the taking of at least thirteen lives took place to-day in Washington Parish, this state, a few miles from the boundary line of Mississippi. Shooting was going on all day, and to-night Sheriff Simmons reported that the number of dead might reach thirty.

Known dead are as follows:
The Whites.
LOTT, CREAR—White.
PETERS, JULIA—White.
PETERS, MELLON—White.
TONY, AMY—White.
DUNCAN, LEWIS—White.
PARKER, THOMAS—White.
BEVERLY, KID—White.
SEVEN NEGRO MEN shot to death.
THREE NEGRO WOMEN burned in a house that was set on fire during the fight.

BURNING 'N'GERS BLACKS.

Last Wednesday Phil Morris, a negro, assaulted and attempted to murder a white woman, Mrs. John Ball, who is said to be dying at her home. Morris was caught on the same afternoon, and in the presence of several hundred people was burned at the stake in the middle of the town, after being hained to a pine sapling and surrounded by a great heap of pine knots. Another negro was forced to set fire to the wood, and as soon as the colored population heard of the affair they held a meeting and denounced the man for his cowardice in complying with the demands of the whites.

Violent speeches stirred them to action and they determined to catch the offender and burn him at the stake in revenge. As soon as the whites heard of this they organized, and arming themselves with shotguns

and rifles, proceeded to Live Oak. A negro camp meeting was in progress and which was the center of the negro agitation.

RAID CAMP MEETING.

A charge had been made that Crear Lott, of Booth, La., a prominent negro in that section of the parish, was running a restaurant at the camp meeting without a license. Under the pretense of investigating whether that was true or not the whites, headed by the constable of the ward, approached the meeting ground.

When they came near the church the negroes opened fire on them from ambush, shooting from two or three different directions. None of the whites, however, was injured by this fire. They called to the negroes to surrender and demanded that Lott should be given to them.

The negroes continued to fire, this time from the restaurant, and as it was impossible to dislodge them in any other way the restaurant was set on fire. When it was in flames and it was impossible for the men in it to remain longer Lott and a companion ran out. Both men carried double-barreled shotguns, and both fired at the whites, killing Seals and Elliott. More than 100 shots were fired in return, and both negroes fell dead, Lott having his head completely blown off.

FIRE VOLLEYS AT CHURCH.

The whites had been largely re-enforced by this time, a number of armed men having come to their support when they heard the firing. The negro preacher came to the front of the church armed with a shotgun and was shot down and killed.

The whites then turned their fire on the church, which was pierced by more than 2,000 shots. The negroes ran in all directions. It was some time before the smoke cleared away and an examination of the field of battle could be made.

It was found that nine negroes had been killed. Six of the killed were men—Lott, the preacher, and three others, who were shot in or near the church. In the ruins of the burned restaurant were the bodies of three negro women. Some distance from the scene of the fight was found the body of a negro who had evidently died of wounds received in the conflict.

DOZENS ARE INJURED.

Ten or twelve wounded negroes applied at neighboring houses for protection and were cared for. The dead were buried by the whites.

In the meantime rumors had spread through all the surrounding country that a race war was in progress. It reached Mississippi, and Sheriff Branton of Marion County came with a large posse to lend assistance in putting an end to hostilities. Some 600 whites were assembled at the scene of the trouble and there was talk of taking further vengeance on the negroes for the killing of Seals and Elliott, but the decision was against more violence.

The negroes were much frightened, however, and most of them hid in the houses or in the woods, and a number fled across the state line to Mississippi.

Sheriff Simmons telegraphed to Governor Hoard for troops to suppress the outbreak.

A company was hastily summoned, but before it could get away a telegram from Columbia, Miss., said that the trouble was over and the troops were held here to await further news.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 28.—Governor Hoard received a message this afternoon from Sheriff Simmons of Washington Parish saying that a fight was in progress between whites and blacks, thirty persons being already dead, and requesting the governor to send troops at once.

A telegram was sent to General John Glynn, Jr., at New Orleans, directing him to order out one company of fifty men for service and to send them to Poplarville, Miss., this being the railroad station nearest to Balltown, La.

Upon receipt of advice from Deputy Sheriff Branton of Marion County, Mississippi, to-night that all was quiet and troops were not needed Governor Hoard advised General Glynn to hold his troops in readiness to be moved if further developments should make it necessary.

BEGIN 1909 (SERIES I)

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

1. Church

America's First Negro Bishop.

ABOUT four years ago there died in South America the Rt. Rev. Silveria Gomez Pimentar, Bishop of Marianna, Brazil. He had the distinction of being the first bishop of the colored race in the New World.

He was the son of slave parents. Born in extreme poverty, he knew what it was to be destitute and hungry. When a child he attended school half-naked and bare-footed, but he was from the first remarkable for his application and his good conduct. He was, in fact, so excellent a schoolboy that his case came to the attention of the Archbishop of Balua, who took a liking to the exceptional young negro and placed him, after some time, in the seminary of his See city. Here Pimenta, now a young man, pursued his studies for the priesthood.

While still quite young, he was raised to the episcopal dignity as Auxiliary Bishop to the diocese of Balua. In this office, he still won favor, and when, in 1902, the late Pope Leo XIII restored the diocese of Marianna, Amazon, whose population was two millions, he designated as its prelate the Negro Bishop.

This new office was by no means a sinecure. For years, the Bishop's territory had been more or less neglected and the state of religion was far from ideal. He was almost alone and without resources in his vast diocese. Added to this, it had been the scene of an anti-Catholic propaganda which rendered the new Bishop's task particularly difficult. But this son of slave parents, who had overcome so many obstacles in his life, was not discouraged by the situation, no matter how hopeless it seemed. He bent every effort to the work in hand—to the building and maintaining of churches, schools, seminary, houses of charity, etc., and gave so little thought to himself and his own dignity as a bishop or even to his own comfort as a man, that he often went almost as poorly clad, and certainly with feet as destitute of covering, as when he attended school, years before in Balua. But he succeeded before his death in rehabilitating the diocese, which he had found in ruins, and in elevating the tone of its religious and social life.

The merit of this Negro Bishop was not confined to his own diocese or to Brazil; nor did his life or labor prevent him from continuing the studies in which he showed himself so brilliant at school. He was a man of vast learning, and had a high reputation among Orientalists for his knowledge of the Semitic languages.

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 - b. Courses of Study
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 - d. Discussion
 - e. Industrial Schools
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 - h. State Association
 - i. Summer School
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